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THE MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

From the New York Evening Post.

The reception last evening at the rooms of the Manhattan Club, Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, in honor of Ex-Governors Tilden and Hendricks, Governor Robinson and Lieutenant-Gov. Dorsheimer, was attended by about one thousand guests.

A. J. Vandergoel introduced the speakers. Mr. Tilden, who was received with loud applause, alluded first to the social character of the occasion and to the approaching departure of Mr. Hendricks for Europe for rest and recreation. He then said:

I have been availing myself, for similar purposes, of a brief interval, and find myself with new zeal for reluctance, drawn away from those private pursuits. But the occasion, and the apparent general expectation, seem to require that I should say a word in respect to public affairs, and especially that I should allude to the transaction which, in my judgment, is the most portentous event in our political history.

Everybody knows that, after the recent election, the men who were elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States were 'counted out,' and men who were not elected were 'counted in,' and seated. [Cries of 'Hear! Hear!'] I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not one of the four and a quarter millions of American citizens who gave as their votes but what experiences a wrong as great and as deep as I; but one of that majority who did not give us their votes but what in the resulting consequences of this act will share equally in the mischief, if it is not redressed and punished. [Great applause.] Evils in government grow by success and impunity. They do not restrain themselves voluntarily. They can never be limited except by external forces. It has been our pride and our congratulation, that in this country we had established a system of peaceful change in the governing power. In other countries in the Old World, changes in an administration—in a constitution of government—have generally been marked with by fraud or by force. We felicitate ourselves that here, through the skill and patriotism and philanthropy of our forefathers, we had established a system of peaceful change through the agency of the ballot box. And this is the first time in American history that the right of the people has been impeached. It is the first time in American history that anybody has pretended that the government of this great country was handed over to any set of men through fraud. [Applause.] It is an event novel, portentous. The example, if successful, will find imitators. The temptation is always present, and if a set of men being in possession of the government can maintain that possession against the elective power of the people, and after they are condemned at the election, why should not such an event be imitated by their successors? Devices will always be found to give the color of law, and false pretence on which to found a fraudulent judgment will not be wanting. The question for the American people now is whether or not the elective system of our forefathers as it was established in this country, and has been respected and venerated for seventy-five years, shall be maintained, or whether we shall adopt the bad practices of the worst governments in the worst ages. [Applause.] This is the question of questions. Until it shall be settled no inferior administrative questions will have any significance in the politics of this country. There will be no politics in this country, but the question, "Shall the people regain their rights and rule in this republic?" If one instance of the successful assumption of the government in this mode can be established it will find plenty of imitators if it is condemned by the people—aye, if it is once condoned. If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say: 'Be of good cheer. The republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established.' [Applause.]

The people cannot trust those who are the authors or beneficiaries of this wrong to devise measures of redress. But when those who condemn this wrong shall attain the power, they acting for the people, in their behalf, must devise measures of legislation, measures of constitutional change, if necessary, that shall make a recurrence of such an act as has stained our national history impossible.

Successful wrong is never so apparently triumphant as when it is on the eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty had established its ascendancy over the millions of people who live in New York. It had obtained all the powers of government and of administration. It conquered or it bribed or it persuaded, and won the almost universal acquiescence of our people. It even aspired to social recognition. It seemed to be invincible. And yet a year or two later the members of it were either in the penitentiary or in exile. History is full of such examples. We must trust the people; we must believe in the right; we must believe in the future of our country. A great and noble nation will never submit to its political fate from its moral life. [Applause.]

Mr. Hendricks then spoke. In the course of his address he said:

Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or all of the political policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for so many years, even that will not bring about an acquiescence, will not quiet the public discontent; the Democrats will not consent that their cherished principles shall be under the protecting care of a power which was acquired by fraudulent and corrupt means. [Applause.] The Democrats will make no factious opposition to the *de facto* administration at Washington. They will acquiesce in the fact that it is an administration, and will support it in that which is right because it is right, and because it is for the public good, but not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. [Applause.] The people cannot allow that the selection of their Chief Magistrate shall become a thing of chance or of sharp practice. The fraud first triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against free and popular government, and be made so odious that no party in the future will dare to attempt its repetition. [Applause.] He who is elected President must be inaugurated ever hereafter. [Applause.] Until that is settled and made sure forever no Democrat can be persuaded or induced from his devotion and allegiance to the party by the allurements of office, nor even by the stronger appeal of the abandonment by the administration of political principles that we dislike and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. The Democrats will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule according to constitutional provisions.'

Mr. Hendricks closed by predicting a great Democratic victory in 1880.

After the speeches Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks were serenaded by Grafulla's Band, which accompanied the Young Men's Democratic Club to the building.

Dr. J. W. Brown, a physician and highly esteemed citizen of Columbus, Texas, son of Aris Brown, of Davidson county, Tennessee, and graduate of Nashville Medical College, was shot and killed at Houston last night by a desperate character named Fayette Grissom. Dr. Brown was visiting the State fair, and while at supper at his hotel, Grissom sat down at the same table and ordered his supper served in a hurry. The waiter replied that he was waiting on Dr. Brown, but would get his supper in a minute. Grissom replied: 'I am a gentleman, and if any man says I am not, I'll make him feel this.' Brown answered: "No one say you are not a gentleman." Grissom repeated his former words, when Brown said, "Oh, hush." Grissom sprang up, drawing his revolver. Dr. Brown started up, too, raising both hands. Grissom fired at him, missing, fired the second time, shooting Brown through the heart. Grissom then walked out to the hotel office, bought a cigar and smoking, kept the crowd away with his pistol until an officer came, to whom he surrendered. He is now in jail, bail being denied. There are movements on foot to hang him by a mob. Brown was a citizen of Columbus, Texas, and his murder has greatly incensed every one. A cousin of his friends having arrived in the city, it is believed they will attempt to hang Grissom. Grissom is a stranger here. He claims that Brown was drawing a Derringer on him when he shot him, but Brown had no weapon on his body. This is the substance of the facts before the Coroner.

Respecting the recent volcanic disturbance at Hawaii, the San Francisco *Alta* remarks:

"Mauna Loa, nearly 14,000 feet high, has great eruptions about once in seven years, on an average, pouring out milliards of tons of liquid rock—2,000,000,000 tons in 1859—and having exhausted itself in these efforts, it sinks back into quiescence. On the 14th ult. it sent out an immense volume of smoke that rose to a height of 16,000 feet, and spread out, darkening the sky over an area of a hundred square miles, and then a stream of lava started down the mountain sides, but the source dried up at the end of six hours and the eruption ceased. Ten days later a submarine eruption appeared in the ocean fifty miles from Mauna Loa, near Keahakeakua Bay. Flames were thrown up from the sea, and numerous jets of steam arose on a line above a mile long, where the sea was from 150 to 400 feet deep, as if the crust of rock under the sea had been broken in a fissure to let the internal fires out."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Lessing, the German author, was in his old age, subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he knocked at his door, the servant looked out of the window to see who was there. Not recognizing his master in the dark and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out, "the Professor is not at home." "Oh, very well, replied Lessing; "no matter—I'll call another time!"

Smidkins says: 'Make your home happy, even if you have to stay away from it.'

A COAST IN CONVULSIONS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of May 26th has a Lima letter of May 20 giving the following particulars of the Peruvian tidal wave and earthquake, of which we published a brief telegraphic report on Tuesday:

At about 8:30 on the night of the 9th a severe earthquake shock, lasting from four to five minutes, moved the entire southern coast, overreaching down as far as Antafagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without support. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and then the sea receding from the shore seemed to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. At Africa the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Huascar when the fear of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage in the town, the people flying to the main for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten to fifteen feet in height rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean. The earthquake had leveled to the ground the custom house in great part, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotel, the British consulate, the steamship agency, and many private dwellings. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the proposed attack of the Huascar, every one was out and stirring, and the only loss of life reported is that of three little children who were overtaken by the water. The plunder commenced, the evil-disposed improved the occasion to rob the goods scattered along the beach, and the prefect to enforce order was obliged to command his troops to fire upon the thieves. This occasioned a tumult, in which several men were killed and wounded. Arequipa, the chosen victim of earthquakes, was this time left intact. Her own special volcano, the Misti, left the bumps of the fray to his distant brother on the frontier, for it would appear that the shock proceeded from the Llaga, a volcano situated on the southern boundary between Peru and Bolivia, and which has recently been reported in activity. Iquique is in ruins. The movement was experienced there at the same moment with the same superhuman force. Its duration was exactly four minutes and twenty seconds, proceeding from the southeast, directly from the location of the Llaga. At Iquique houses built of wood and cane tumbled down at first onset of the enemy. Lamps were broken, and the burning oil spreading over the debris immediately started a general conflagration.

Three companies of Bremen were instantly at their posts, although it was still difficult to maintain an upright position. Shock following shock with dreadful regularity. In order to procure water the two best engines were stationed on the beach, and work began. Just then the cry arose: "The sea! the sea!" and the waves rushed in. The engines were carried out by the reflux and the fire extinguished unopposed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment. The affrighted people gave up all attempts at resistance and left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and the water covers the ruins which it took out in its reflux. Four entire squares of buildings were swamped and taken by the waves; all the wharves were destroyed. The custom house is gone; the nitrate stores have disappeared; the water condensers along the shore ruined, a most irreparable loss for Iquique, as no potable water is found there. Antafagasta, Mexillones, Tocopilla and Cabija, towns on the coast of Bolivia met with the same misfortune of earthquake and tidal wave at the same time, and are in an identical condition with Iquique and Arica. At Antafagasta several lives were lost. Mexillones was visited by a tidal wave sixty-five feet in height, two-thirds of the town is completely obliterated. At Mexillones six persons were drowned.

At Tocopilla, little or nothing remains of the town. A mine called "La Pena Blanca," four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering two hundred workmen, of whom forty were Cornish miners. Cabija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, has lost three-fourths of its houses. The wave, thirty-five feet high, swept along the main business street and left it as level as the desert. Wharves and launches were all carried out to sea. All of these towns are in the greatest distress. Chili has escaped without injury. The northern parts of Peru were damaged but little, although the sea was running remarkably high. Efforts for the relief of the distressed are being made.

Chanavaya, the little town at the guano loading deposit, known as Pabella de Pica, with four hundred houses, to-day has two standing. Here, as at Iquique the earthquake was followed by fire. The sea came in and extinguished the conflagration, but as it retired carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty laborers were buried by the falling earth and suffocated. Amongst the shipping at least two hundred people were killed; bodies were floating around in the bay, and a pestilence is feared. At Hunnillos, another guano loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed. The wave which succeeded the earthquake and completed the work of destruction was nearly sixty feet in height.

Miss Helen M.—desired one of her favored admirers to write some verses for her. The gentleman like Hotspur "would rather be a kitten and cry mew, than one of these same metre ballad mongers." He desired an acquaintance to write for him, who was her discarded lover. He wrote thus:

TO MISS HELEN M——.

In days of old one Helen lived,
For whom the youths of Greece so grieved
They fired the wars of Troy.
When Venus for an apple sold,
With all her beauty and her gold,
To Priam's Dardan boy.

That Helen now in you is seen,
There's Helen in your form and mien,
To wake the world's surprise.
There's Helen in your fair, round face,
There's Helen in your every grace,
And Hell's in both your eyes.

WHAT AILED THE GHOST.

"Hamlet" was announced one night last week at an Indiana country theatre, and the Hoosiers had come in with their wives and babies from miles around to be made acquainted with the melancholy Dane. All went on well until the ghost scene; in fact his paternal ghostship had appeared, and in a tremulous, sepulchral tone began to utter:

'I am thy fath—' when suddenly the text gave place to a series of grunts and groans, indicative of intense bodily pain on the part of the apparition aforesaid.

"Go on! go on!" came from all parts of the house, but the ghost didn't go up. Some loudly-whispered profanity was heard behind the scenes, and it became evident that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark.

Finally the ghost seemed to brace up, and tried it again:

'I am thy fath—ugh—oh Lord! some more brandy, there—quick!'

In the midst of the confusion which ensued the manager made his appearance at the foot-lights.

'My friends, said he, 'I regret to say that the gentleman who was cast for the role of the ghost this evening has been suddenly attacked with *cholera morbus*. Is there any physician in the house?'

'Here,' said a jolly, good-natured man in the front row. 'I'm a doctor. Show me the patient.'

They led him to where the specter lay, out in the fly, writhing in all the contortions of green-apple stomach. He felt his pulse, loosened the sufferer's shirt collar, looked at him a moment, and then smiled.

'Well, doctor,' gasped the manager, and what do you make of it.'

'Make of it, my dear sir,' answered the doctor; 'why, I call it a clever case of what is known as *cholera-in-phantom*.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY,"

In its English sense, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, is explained as meaning much more than the 'hospitality of the city,' frequently extended by Mayors of American cities to the distinguished guest. Gen. Grant, for instance, is to receive, 'the freedom of the City of London' in a golden box. On some convenient occasion he will appear before the City Chamberlain to receive it. His name will be enrolled in the book, with the name of the clerk and the officers of the city chamber as his 'compurgators,' who make themselves responsible for his good citizenship. The Chamberlain then administer the oath of fidelity, shakes hands with him, and gives him, in a gold box, a parchment slip, warranting to him and to his children dwelling within seven miles of the city 'the franchise of a freemen of London.'

This carries with it certain rights and privileges. For instance, he may, if he chooses, carry on any retail trade without being taxed. If he elects to live in the city, he will be free from all tolls and customs, and if his children should be left orphans they will have the right to become the wards of the city. It will thus be seen that although General Grant will not probably avail himself of any of these franchises, the freedom of the city of London means something tangible and substantial. Among those who have received a similar compliment are General Blucher, Monsieur Theirs and the Emperors of France, Russia, Persia and Turkey.

A MURDEROUS ACT.

A daring attempt by a band of would-be train robbers caused a serious accident on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway on Saturday night last, about one and a half miles west of Wood End, a point one hundred and twenty-five miles from St. Louis. The particulars of the occurrence, as obtained from D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent of the road, are as follows: The regular Saturday night Texas express, which is due in St. Louis Sunday morning at 6:15, encountered last Saturday night a severe storm of wind and rain some two hundred miles from St. Louis. The storm was so fierce that the speed of the train, consisting of baggage, second class, first class and Pullman cars, was slackened to ten miles an hour. While running thus through the heart of the Ozar mountains and at a very lonely point on the road the engine was suddenly thrown from the track by some misplaced rails, and turned completely over down a forty-foot embankment. The engineer, Frank Gaston, was so badly injured that he died in two hours, and the fireman and a Dr. E. L. Atkinson, of Pacific City, who was riding on the engine, were instantly killed. The baggage car was partially overturned, but no one within it received any injury. The other cars remained upon the track, and with no damage to any of their occupants. The engineer lived long enough to testify to having seen a man upon or near the track, and also some slight obstruction. The first intimation of the catastrophe received by Conductor Lewis, of the train, was a sudden checking of the train, as though the air brake had been applied. He sprang to the door and perceiving at once that something serious had occurred, jumped from the car and proceeded as fast as the darkness would permit him toward the front of the train. While making a fuse which he found in his way, some half a dozen pistol shots were discharged at him, one ball passing through his hat. One passenger claims to have seen four or five men by the light of the pistol flashes, but Conductor Lewis saw no one. The bastards, who by misplacing the rails caused the accident, had evidently expected that the passenger cars would be thrown down the embankment, but finding that this had not happened they were not bold enough to attack the train and so sneaked away into the woods. As soon as lights could be had, an examination of the cause of the accident was made. It was found that two rails (one on each side) had been unjointed and swung around so as to tip the engine over almost to a certainty. The work had been skillfully done, and close by were found a new monkey-wrench, a claw-hammer and a pick which may be of great service in tracking the perpetrators of the foul deed.

A TELEGRAPHIC JOKE.

On the night that Commodore Vanderbilt's will was telegraphed to the press, after the dispatches had all been received and delivered at Rutland, and the night telegraph operator, who is very zealous for his reputation as a news gatherer, was about leaving his office, he was aroused by the click, click, click, of New York calling Rutland, as though the very existence of the Western Union depended upon his being answered immediately. 'What's up?' hurriedly responded Rutland. 'Codicil Vanderbilt's will, just in, most important part of it; you want it, sure.'

Telling New York to hold on about two minutes, Rutland snatched his hat and rushed over to tell the night editors to wait until they had received the most important part of Vanderbilt's will, which was just coming.

Then rushing back to his instrument he carefully prepared a sheet of manifold and told New York to give him the codicil, which the latter did as follows: 'He wills his hat to the city of New York for a reservoir, and his nose to the Delaware and Hudson canal company for a fog horn.'

In a New Orleans Sunday school the question was asked a bright boy: 'Who was sold by his brethren?' and the answer was 'Packard.'

It is a solemn thing for a penniless young man to lead a blushing bride up to the altar and promise to endow her with all his worldly goods.

A bachelor and a young lady bought some tickets in a lottery at the recent Sanitary Fair at Milwaukee, agreeing to divide the proceeds equitably. They drew a double bed-stead a baby crib and lunch basket, and the question is how to divide them.

The New Postmaster of Baltimore, Gen. Tyler, was Hayes division commander and was formerly from—yes to be sure—Ohio.

"Snobbs," said Mrs. Snobbs to her husband, the day after the ball "Snobbs, why did you dance with every lady in the hall last night before you noticed me?" "Why, my dear," said the devoted Snobbs "I was only practicing what we do at the table—reserving the best for the last."

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 27, 1877.

COMMON GROUND.

The Raleigh *News* and Wilmington *Star* have gathered in strong array the names of such State journals as support what they claim to be the *liberal* view of the present political position. The Wilmington *Review* has gathered in counter ranks those journals, among which it is pleased to include the RECORDER, who occupy the position assigned them by the other side, as Bourbons or extremists.

We deprecate the resort to such classification, since we think the Democratic party in this State is not so divergent in its views as to be compelled to take the shape of 'wings.' An analysis of this divergence will reduce it to very simple elements; and those elements so pure and generated in such singleness of heart as to leave little hope to our Republican friends for profit from anticipated rupture or division. We do our liberal friends the justice to believe that no purpose of self aggrandizement governs them; nor any latent hostility to the immovable principles of the Democratic party; reserving however, our right to except individuals in our party, who are not above the weaknesses of humanity, and who would gladly embrace any opportunity opened up to them to push their own political fortunes. But we believe our 'liberal' friends are governed by no worse motive than over haste to tender the olive branch, over zeal to approve apparent virtue, over tenderness to deal with past criminality. We believe they have been dazzled by unexpected simulations of magnanimity; that they have been subdued by that potent voice which has said, 'peace; be still,' and given quiet to a distracted land; that they have been deceived by that unacknowledgment of the power of the Constitution which accords equal sovereign rights, to all the States, but which, because they have been denied so long, are welcomed on their restoration as the granting of a new Magna Charta.

The Bourbons or Extremists have no epithet intended to be reproachful, to say the least, by stern adherence to the principles by which the Democratic party has been governed in its conflict with the opposition; and it will not abandon them because an Administration in their judgment not legally in the possession of power, is gilded by the adoption or application of some of those principles. That administration, whose chief merit with the liberals is that it has won their favor only by the recognition of truths the Bourbons have always strenuously asserted, cannot hope to win over those Bourbons to its support, only by the use of their principles. Those principles are only adopted in part, and it may be, with indecent purpose; while the main artillery of Republicanism is employed meanwhile in unbroken strength. Can the Democratic party be seduced from its integrity or swerved from its purpose, when it knows that, but for unfortunate deference to circumstances, it could have put its principles into practice, without the contamination of those fundamental vices which will make their toleration of Republicanism impossible, and which will make the concessions of Mr. Hayes of no avail?

The fundamental ideas of the Democratic party are obedience to the Constitution, and the indispensable obligations of honor, honesty and economy. Even if Mr. Hayes shows more regard to the Constitution than his predecessor, thereby paving the way for peace and the restoration of prosperity, it is impossible that the Democratic party can forget the hollowness of his title to the presidency, founded on principles of dishonesty, which, if passed into precedent, must always jeopardize the result of all future elections, and always imperil the peace of the country. A great party will never again for the sake of temporary peace abandon a fairly gained victory. Yet so long as it seems possible to trifle with the results of the ballot, so long will ambition or interest find expedients to defeat the will of the people. The duty, therefore, of the Democratic party is never to condone the crime of last winter; nor to forget that however plausible and conciliatory Mr. Hayes may now be, he was not the passive instrument in the hands of circumstances, but had much to do in shaping the events that led to the decision in his favor. With a full knowledge of the frauds in Florida and Louisiana, Mr. Hayes never ceased to avow the belief in his election. This certainty of knowledge betrayed also a knowledge of the means by which his confidence was to be secured. The 'Bourbons' will therefore never trust him beyond those limits in which he finds it profitable to cooperate with them. And the 'liberals' we do not think will go much farther than their good nature has already led them, seeing, among other things, that in his appointment of disreputable negroes to office in place of competent white men, he is endeavoring to pacify that extreme element of republicanism with whom it is impossible [illegible] The contest between liberals will be [illegible] and again unite with the 'extremists,' whose extremism has gone no further than the security of what they have already gained and the purpose to perfect the full triumph of the Constitution, of harmony, and of honesty; and then again 'Bourbon' and 'Liberal' stand on Common Ground.

The New York *Herald*, the sycophantic admirer of Hayes, and the Republican paper both unite in their condemnation of the after dinner speech of Mr. Tilden which will be found on the first page of this issue. No doubt of it. It is not pleasant to hear the truth plainly spoken; it is not pleasant to set back the tide of approval which the Herald would hope to be universal.

Mr. Tilden has maintained a Spartan silence under the most cruel of injuries. He has borne with dignified composure the bitterest disappointment ambition can receive; he has borne the triumphant taunts of his insolent foes and the yet more stinging reproaches of his supporters and friends; he only breaks his silence when an accidental occasion makes it appropriate to do so.

We are glad he has thus spoken. It was proper to use a moment when he was again brought face to face with the public to speak in the terms he used of a crime, not against himself, but against American institutions; to condemn the first violation of that system that had sought to provide for the untrammelled expression of the voice of the American people; and to utter a solemn protest against any condonation of so grave a crime as the perversion of that voice. Mr. Tilden may never again be the peoples candidate, may never again be in public life; but it would have been unjust to himself, and it would have been a wrong to the country if he had seemed to give assent by a studied silence to what must be considered the most serious wound American institutions have ever received.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article.

The Republicans of North Carolina just at present are a tempting subject for Democratic affiliation to which we are so affectionately invited. A U. S. District Judge under the rebuke of his superiors; a U. S. Marshall charged with criminal negligence, a Revenue Commissioner hauled off to Washington for forgery and general corruption; the whole Western Revenue army in a panic under expected exposures; and a good officer removed, to the great indignation of his friends; another good officer, a white man, displaced by a disreputable negro, though he was a member of Congress; a prominent Republican sued for libel by a fellow partisan; all combined give us the picture of a very charming and happy family. Is it not temptation enough to make the Democratic party disband and go over to the help of their late adversaries?

No gentleman will demean himself by public complaints of any deficiency of courtesy; and Judge Waite deserves himself and his office by his alleged dissatisfaction with his reception and social treatment at Charleston. But he now says he was not conscious of any incivility while in that City, and is mortified at the unenviable position the Northern press has placed him. We are glad for his sake that he makes the disavowal; but at the same time conceives that the Charleston people are the best judges of whom they see fit to take into their social circle.

We agree with the Winston *Sentinel* and the Charlotte *Democrat* in their remarks upon the neglect, by the Post Office Department, of country mails. Routes in existence before the war are closed; and while population has increased, and the intelligence of the people advanced, the mail facilities are less by far than fifteen years ago. We can speak for Orange, where the number of routes and offices is reduced by half. We know sections, once supplied, where offices are now from ten to fifteen miles apart. One obstacle stands in the way—the iron clad oth. Are we still rebels?

Let our Congressmen look to this.

John Baxter of Tennessee is an applicant for the vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Court Bench. He is a North Carolinian, and was here a prominent lawyer, and an ardent old Whig and was one of the Clay electors in 1844. He removed soon after Clay's defeat to Tennessee, a disappointed man; sustained his fidelity to the Whig party, even going to the extremes of the Northern wing, which separated him from his old friends, and made him a warm Union man during the war. But his opinions were respected, because they were sincere and consistently maintained.

Gov. Hampton is on a Northern visit and has been received with great distinction, at New York, Albany, and elsewhere.

INFERIOR COURTS.

Some of our contemporaries have suggested the opening up of this question and a correspondent of the [illegible] over the signature of "[illegible]" has written to the RECORDER for an explanation.

We respond without the intention to add any new subject to the stock of controversy. Indeed, controversy is not possible under a reading of the law providing for the establishment of these Courts, because their erection is left to the consideration of each individual county, acting independently, and governed by the decision of a majority of the justices of the peace of such county. If in their opinion it will [illegible] promote the best interests of the people for such Courts to be established in such county. All discussion of, or opposition to, the erection of these Courts is therefore a mere matter of opinion, since the justices of the peace are absolute in the matter, and may or may not heed the judgment of others.

The law, as perfected, is not what its originator contemplated, the jurisdiction of said Court being limited to the trial of criminal actions; whereas, the original draft of the bill embraced a civil jurisdiction to a limited extent. The exclusion of the latter feature curtailed the benefit to be derived from the aid of additional Courts; for the complaint has been, and is now left to exist in full force, that, under the preponderance of criminal cases, grave or petty, civil cases are thrust aside. A two weeks term does not satisfy the want. Suitors, witnesses, jurors, all, become weary with delay and detention and cases are postponed to the next term with all the vexatious delays in settlement and all the accumulation of costs.

But if the inferior Court is established, if only for the trial of criminal cases, in most of their terms the Superior Courts would be left free for the consideration of civil business, while the inferior Courts would take charge of such cases as most commonly arise, and which cases begin to fill the jails almost from the hour of the adjournment of the Superior Court. Now, the Superior Court meets but once in six months. Arrested parties, unable to give bail, are held to the next term at the expense of the County. The authorized inferior Courts are required to be held four times in each year "to hear and determine all proceedings in bastardy, and all crimes and misdemeanors, except in those cases where exclusive original jurisdiction is given to justices of the peace; and except of the higher crimes of murder, arson, rape, &c. The smaller shapes of crime are those that worry the Superior Courts, and such as add much to county expenses. A speedy disposition of them, once at least every three months, would reduce those expenses to an extent more than enough to counterbalance the charges of the new Court for jurors &c. And the Court need not elect a separate Clerk, since the justices are authorized to require the Clerk of the Superior Court to act, *ex-officio*, as clerk of the Inferior Court.

Yet, after all, a decision must be based upon necessity, not controlled by a sentiment. We believe that many counties could use the privileges of the Act to great advantage in the expedition of justice and in the interests of economy. Others again on both of these points would gain little, and the wisdom of the law is shown by the liberty of option which is given. While favoring the adoption of the system for Orange, we will not press it now, for the reason that its necessity is not urgent, if the people are content to get along with inconveniences to which they have become accustomed.

In another point of view, however, we think a return to a system of quarterly Courts advisable for the best interests of the people. We think the County has lost its sense of perfect identity, its community of purpose and feeling by its segregation into township judicatures. Counties are small enough for the practical purposes of government, but the township system divides even these into many smaller municipalities, each with its separate interest to be provided for, which provision comes out of the county funds, thus breeding rivalries, jealousies, and alienation. In union there is strength, but the present system generates just the reverse. Then again the people are never brought together as one, as in an older and happier time. Distant parts of the County are alien to each other. A County is no longer one great neighborhood but a dismembered body of citizens or sections. There is no longer county pride. There is no longer a general purpose; but the energies, the purposes, and the hopes of the people are frittered away upon local objects.

If for no other reason than this, the establishment of quarterly Courts which would operate to restore a community of sentiment, and which would educate the public mind to the accomplishment of great objects of county improvement, is desirable, and would in itself answer the objection which is the only forcible one, to the question of expense.

But on these questions, the Justices of the peace, and the people must take time to reflect. There is no need to hurry.

The refusal of the Charleston Hotel, Newspaper Correspondents to entertain Mr. Fellman, a wealthy merchant and Republican leader of New York, because he was a Jew, opens up a new phase in the Civil Rights bill. That bill was intended for the benefit of the negro, and was a trap set to catch the Southern white man. But under the elastic term of 'race,' it is made to include the Jew; and it appears that Hebrew habits, if not Hebrew religion, can be as offensive to the shoddy aristocracy of the North, as those of the negro were supposed to be to the slave aristocracy of the South.

By the great fire at St. Johns, New Brunswick, fifteen thousand people are rendered homeless, and starvation is imminent. Over five hundred acres were burned over and the loss of property is estimated at fifteen millions of dollars. Many lives were lost and thirty dead bodies have been recovered.

This is an unfortunate city, this being the third fire within forty years of almost equal magnitude.

The Commencement at Davidson College is on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Dr. Witherspoon of Petersburg will deliver the Annual Oration, and Gov. Vance, Gov. Hampton and Judge Fowle are expected to be present. Rail Roads pass visitors for one fare.

Another Indian War west of the Rocky Mountains promises a repetition of the Modoc attack. Worthless Indian Agents are again at the bottom of the affair.

THE MANGUM MEDAL.

The two surviving daughters of the late distinguished Senator Willie P. Mangum of this State, who was one of the greatest orators North Carolina ever produced, have established a memorial fund at the University, out of which is to be purchased a handsome gold medal to be awarded to the best orator of the graduating class each year. The medal bears an appropriate inscription upon it. The idea is certainly a pretty one and the deed bears with it the beautiful devotion and affection of two dutiful children to the grateful memory of a deceased parent.

The last commencement was the first occasion in which the medal was ever awarded, and it was presented by Governor Vance in a neat little speech, in which the great War Governor of North Carolina did not forget to pay a just tribute to the memory of the illustrious Carolinian.—*Wilmington Review.*

The medal was awarded to Mr. Frank M. Fremont of Wilmington.

DURHAM VS. RICHMOND.—The suit of W. A. Blackwell & Co. of Durham, vs. W. T. Dibrell & Co. of Richmond, Va., for an infringement on Blackwell's pet Bull (trade mark) is still progressing. Depositions were being taken in this case at the law office of Messrs. Merrimon, Fuller and Ashe, yesterday. J. Singleton Higgs, Esq., represents Richmond as counsel and Durham is represented by Messrs. Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe. The suit is pending in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, and will doubtless come on for trial at the next term of that Court. Bully for the Durham bull say we. He is solely our own State property and though he is grazing on the green pastures of the civilized world, yet his home is in North Carolina, and just as certain as Dibrell & Co; or any other man attempts to capture him, just so certain Buck Blackwell paws dirt, tucks up his tail and goes for 'em.—*Raleigh Observer.*

The Wilmington Criminal Court adjourned on Tuesday evening after doing an immense amount of business. During the term there were, as learn from the *Star*, one hundred and five convictions, comprising the crimes of bigamy, forgery, perjury, larceny, fraud and deceit, assault with attempt to commit rape, together with a number of misdemeanors &c. His Honor, Judge Meares, sentenced eighteen convicts to the Penitentiary for various terms, and five to the county work-house, thus ridding the community of a large number of vicious characters, who have been preying upon the property of good citizens, and otherwise setting the laws at defiance.

Mr. J. S. Melvin, of Brunswick county, while engaged in ploughing on his plantation a few days ago, unearthed an Indian calumet or pipe, also used by the aborigines as a sign of peace. It is of large size, made of clay and with a double bowl, being in a remarkably good state of preservation. About the same time he also brought to the surface an Indian spear, about four inches in length, made of flint rock, with two conchs, which were buried by its side. The calumet, which is quite a curiosity in its way, being evidently a relic of a pre-historic age, can be seen at Mr. D. Pigott's store, on Market street.—*Wil. Star.*

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 21.—The execution of Boyle and McGeehan, took place at 11:10 this morning.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 21.—Lanahan, the Molly Maguire, was executed here at 10.40 a. m.

MAHON CREEK, PA., June 21.—At 10.50 this morning four Molly Maguires, confined here, were executed. Nothing unusual occurred.

WAR NEWS

LONDON, June.—A Vienna despatch says: "The crossing of the Danube will be postponed until the arrival of the Fourth army. The Grand Army will be at the front, which will not likely be before the 28th inst. At present the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps—about 100,000 men—are concentrated between the Aluta and Giurgevo."

The Egyptian troops have left for Varna. Prince Hassan visited the Sultan on Sunday. He will rejoin his troops on Thursday.

A body of Christian volunteers, armed with Winchester rifles, are about to leave Constantinople for the seat of war.

An important battle was fought at Plana in Montenegro, on Saturday, and the Turkish forces are reported to have been completely driven out of Montenegro, with great loss. The Montenegrins, numbering about 3,000 men, were attacked by a Turkish force numbering 10,000. The Montenegrins had selected for their position a defile of the road, flanked on either side with high hills, heavily wooded. Four separate attacks were made by the Turks, which were each time repulsed. As the fight advanced the Montenegrins made a flank cavalry attack, and then, leaping over their intrenchments attacked the Turks with the bayonet. The Turks wavered a moment, and then fled. The Montenegrins followed in hot pursuit, capturing some, but killing most of the prisoners. The affair was a complete rout, the Montenegrins pursuing the Turks over to Spuz. The Turkish loss at the battle and along the line of retreat was not less than 2,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June.—The Bashi-Bazouks, taking advantage of the absence from Constantinople of much of the restraining power, have been committing all sorts of excesses on persons and property. Peaceable citizens have been wantonly attacked and maltreated, and a reign of terror exists outside of the city. The suburbs are mostly occupied by persons belonging to the mercantile classes in Constantinople, who have fallen in the surrounding neighborhood, and the disorderly conduct of these semi-savage soldiers keeps them in constant alarm. Among those who have lately suffered from the excesses of the Bashi-Bazouks are an English army officer and an American naval officer, who were beaten and maltreated by them.

A Calcutta despatch says: "Although the Indian Mussulmans have hitherto shown few signs of interest in the war, it is certain that proclamations are in circulation, which include a prayer only used when Islam is threatened with dire calamity, and calling for help from all true believers."

LONDON, June 21.—The *Times* has the following from Cettinje, June 20th: "Yesterday the Turks occupied the village of Martinize, the Montenegrins retiring to the heights about without resistance. Today the Turks attempted a move toward Danilgrad but were attacked by the United forces of Petrovitch, Plamenatz and the Kutchi. After a desperate struggle of five hours the Turks were driven back to Spuz, abandoning their camp and baggage to the Montenegrins. Petrovich telegraphs that he has captured a tenth of their horses, arms and colors, and achieved the most glorious victory of the campaign."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—There is no change for the better in India. The Famine has not abated, and affairs everywhere are becoming critical. The price of grain is advancing; most of the Burmese rice crop has been secured for English consumption, and there is no rain. The condition of the people on the relief works is gradually deteriorating. In eight districts where the annual death-rate of the winter season is not usually more than 20 per 1,000, it ranged from 87.5 to 148.6 in December, and from 62.6 to 118.7 in January. Many of the deaths are due to starvation, but these are debited to cholera. The best authorities estimate the total loss of life that will follow from famine at a million, and think that the Madras famine of 1877, with its 30,000,000 souls, will show, if not a retrograde a stationary population.

THE THOMASBURG VINEYARD.—It is not generally known that within three miles of this city is located a vineyard, at which wines are manufactured that are winning quite a reputation with connoisseurs even beyond our State limits. The Thomasburg brands of claret, Delaware Diana and other choice varieties, are getting in demand, and we learn the proprietors are necessitated to an enlargement of their capacity to meet it. The Delaware Diana has no superior as a dinner wine, and the saloon keepers of the city say that for punches, sangarees, &c; there is no claret that gives as much satisfaction to their customers as the Thomasburg brand. We are pleased to learn that the vineyard is laden with fruit this season, and the yield of wine will be more than double that of last. The success of this enterprise should stimulate our farmers to renewed exertions in grape culture.—*Raleigh Observer.*

NEW YORK, June 21.—U. S. Consul D. A. Warner at St. Johns, N. B., telegraphs to the Mayor of New York as follows: St. Johns is almost wholly destroyed. All public buildings are burned, a few business houses are left. Fully one half of the residences are in ashes. Send us all the aid you can. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—John C. Gorman, of North Carolina, who was yesterday appointed Special Deputy Collector for that State, was arrested to-day charged with a libelous article published in the *National Republican* this morning against Special Deputy J. C. Hester, of the Department of Justice. The article was written over the signature of "Tar-Heel."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The death of Capt. Waller, of the 21st Infantry, is confirmed at Gen. Howard's headquarters.

Dr. B. A. Robertson,
Surgeon Dentist,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles M. Parry will be promptly attended to. May 30-1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHISON,
J. A. BRENDON,

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lewis & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4-1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Cases of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are positively interested in building up [illegible] and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the interests of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Superintendent.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

THE
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine the Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
HARDWARE.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Stock will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are low [illegible] and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER.
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

SELECT
Boarding and Day School.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Misses KIRK and Miss RUFFIN will resume the exercises of their school on Friday, the 20th July.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 20 :m.

Hughes' Academy.
Classical and Mathematical School
CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY.
THE [illegible] on Monday July 9th.
TERMS:—Board, &c. $80,00
Tuition. 20,00
For circulars apply to
[illegible]
June 13. Cedar Grove, N. C.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICES in the courts of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.

FOR 1 year, $1.50.

" 6 months, 75.

Paper will always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

On fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Parish at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse seems to sell most all of the Fine Tobacco.

Gol. George Williamson, ex-Senator from Orange, Caswell and Person paid us the honor of a visit on Thursday. He has a daughter at the School of the Misses Nash & Miss Kollock.

Highest prices paid this year was at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse.

Ten years of assiduous activity would be cheerfully given by many a sufferer for that purity of blood which guarantees immunity from disease. The labor of a few hours will purchase that most electric blood searcher and purifier, Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.

Some considerable surprise with the public, and no inconsiderable degree of indignation among his friends, has been excited by the request of the President to Mr. Winstead, Collector of the Greensboro District, to resign. No imputation of improperty of conduct, certainly none of indirectly, has been alleged. Mr. W. has borne a high character for integrity, and certainly is a man of good sense. The Raleigh Register, republican, says the only objection urged was the numerous relatives appointed to office by him. This is silly sin in the republican faith. We fancy if this is all, Mr. Winstead thought he was paying the late President the most delicate of flattery by following his example.

It is none of our funeral. But we imagine that the Republicans of Person will not drop the matter so quietly.

And then, an tender hearted liberal can step in his shoes! Too bad, isn't it?

If you want the worth of your tobacco, carry it to Parish, at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse.

For the first time in our memory, there is no grumbling about the wheat. The harvest, complete in some sections of the county, still going on in others, tells the same story of abundant yield and perfect grain; the only drawback being the regret that more was not sown, or that in some places the winter had thinned it out rather too much.

Some extraordinary specimens of good wheat have been shown to us. Mr James Riddle brought to our office a head with nine grains in a node; Mr. John Webb showed us one with five, the head holding 96 grains. The average in the county will be three, though four is very common.

Oats have improved vastly, and will yet make a fair crop. Some fields have been cut.

Prices at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse last week looked like old times when tobacco was high.

Death of Judy.

The colored people of this town have made arrangements to celebrate the 4th appropriately, with speeches and a fine dinner to be given in Webb's Warehouse. We hope they will enjoy a day which, so far as this piece is concerned, has fallen altogether in their hands; and which we willingly remit to them without any abatement of reverence for our revolutionary fathers.

The largest sale of fine tobacco made on the Durham market this year was at Blackwell's Durham Warehouse last Wednesday.

The last touch of paint has been given to the columns of the portico of the Court House, and they stand in all the pomp of paint and plaster, monolithic shafts of grandeur such as ancient Thebes might have envied. But the work is very good indeed, and the whole building is now turned over by the Commissioners complete in its repair and renovation, and a credit to their judgment and liberality, as well as to the fair fame of Orange County.

A Good Month or Cow.

Mr. Israel Turner has brought to us a bunch of oats, which in a bad oat year will do. They are over six feet high and beautifully headed. There are 30 stalks in the bunch, and all from one grain.

Parish buys more pine Wrappers and Rumbers than any other buyer on the Durham market.

DUPONCOUS GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the safest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

Prof. Taylor has determined to postpone his series of phrenological examinations and magical entertainments until Thursday evening, when they will take place without fail. Something instructive and amusing may be expected. Admission free; but charges made to those wishing charts and examinations.

THE BOSOM SERPENTS.

If any of our readers are inclined to complain at the frequency of Commencement notices, School celebrations and things of that character, they must bear in mind that this is the season for such things; a kind of educational and pleasurable epidemic, from the after consequences of which no reading people can hope to escape. We know that we have no need to pray the forbearance of our respectable town readers because the annual musical Soiree of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School is their own peculiar possession, one in which town pride, town affection and town interest are alike interested, and is looked forward as a pleasure in which all hope to participate. The scene of last Thursday night was a fair reflex of this general interest, for everybody was present at an early hour in the Masonic Hall, now used by the ladies of the School in reference to this growing interest; the only regret being that this Hall though the largest in town, is still too small for the comfortable seating of all who wish to be present, and not well adapted to the full perfection of stage arrangements and scenic effect, still, good taste and judgment can convert defects into good use and give the illusion of space to very contracted limits; and this was emphatically the case with the stage of the Hall, where well arranged, judiciously placed lights, the nice adaptation of drapery, the proper disposition of furniture, crowned with the finishing touch of wreaths and flowers, formed a beautiful arena for the pretty forms that gave the crowning beauty of the scene.

The Soiree of this year was purely a "Musicale" without that dramatic diversity which made the one of last year under Mr. De la Croix so delightful. But as a "Musicale" it was eminently successful; because here a musician and a teacher, Mr. Emile Bargy has never been surpassed here; and his pupils are prompt to his instruction.

The exercises opened with the Sextet by Misses Williamson, A. Cazaux, Zara Cazaux, Fonville, Day, and Holt; "Shells of Ocean," and was well played.

The Chorus, Le Charite, by the Singing Class, right or ten of the young ladies charmingly sang the feeling of the audience responsive to the sweet voices, graceful action, and beautiful picture presented by so much of girlish charm and innocence.

The "Electric Polka," Quartette by Misses Nash, Williams, Jones and Williamson was a splendid piece of execution, as were all the pieces played by these ladies; and the Piano Solo, "Caprice de Concert" by Miss Nash, though appreciable by only the cultured ear, was recognized as evidence of marked musical talent.

The Vocal Trio, L'Etoile de Marie by Misses Graham, Williams and Nash, was exceedingly well sung.

A Sextet by Misses Glenn, M. Exum, Laws, Cain, Parish and Ruffin, remarkable for the perfect accord of the many performers, gave great satisfaction.

Miss Graham sang with charming effect, rendered more pleasing by an unaffected manner, and a voice somewhat touching and pathetic, a piece "Va, dit-elle" from Robert le Diable.

A Piano Solo by Mr. Bargy gave a fine display of the mastery that gentleman holds over the Piano.

The Second part of the Programme opened with a well executed Sextet by Misses Laws, A. Exum, Mosely, M. Exum, Berry and Holt, followed by a "Vocal Trio," the flower greeting, by Misses Glenn, Williams and Nash, the excellent and sweet voices, soprano, mezzo soprano and alto blending very charmingly together, and except the Vocal Duet "I Pescatori" by Misses Hamilton and Graham, was the most popular vocalism of the evening; this last being a duet, the alternate parts sung with much tenderness and pathos, and then uniting, breaking out with a life and spirit that exhilarated the audience with delight. This was encored rapturously.

Several other well executed quartettes and sextets made up the remainder of the second part, and the "Musicale" closed with a beautifully sung chorus "Deck we the pathway," by the class, and the audience dispersed.

We noticed a number of visitors, among them Col. George Williamson, one of our former District Senators, from Caswell; he has a daughter at the School. Also Mr. and Mrs. Primrose from Raleigh; the latter a graduate of the School; quite a number from Chapel Hill, and from Durham, altogether making up a brilliant audience.

If the Soiree was not so universally enjoyed as that of last year, it was only from the absence of those adventitious aids which cannot always be obtained. As a musical entertainment, beyond which it made no claim, it was an absolute success its artistic excellence being fully equal to that of any previous occasion; the fine talent of the teacher and the equal capacity of the pupils being demonstrated by an absolute perfection in all that was undertaken that leaves no room for unfriendly criticism. The School has added another bright leaf to its laurels and placed another claim to that abiding confidence it has on the public, a confidence, which under all the fluctuations of the country's business has never been withheld. Long may it flourish with a yearly increase of fame and prosperity.

In Chapel Hill on the 20th inst, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Sutton, Professor Ralph H. Graves, and Miss Louisa Hooper, daughter of Professor J. de Berniere Hooper of the University of North Carolina.

The Southern Agriculturist, Toomey Hunt Editor.

The 5th number of a new periodical devoted to the various subjects of field sport, shooting, fishing, game protection, fish culture, the turf &c, is before us. It is the only periodical of the kind published in the South, and merits liberal support. The South, with a wide field for sport, and with a varied and vigorous character in its pursuit as compared with the fewer and tamer objects of a long settled region like the North, will give this journal, as the medium of hunting chronicles, a zest that will exhilirate the readers in this branch of literature.

It is published by Goodwin & Jubbit, 28, Commercial Place, New Orleans, at $3.50 a year or $2.00 sent annually.

One article has interested us very much. It is the tragic story through which Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, acquired its ill favored name. A duel fought by Thomas Hart Benton with Charles Lucas, a young man of 25, already distinguished as a lawyer, and at the time of the duel, U. S. District Attorney, ended in the death of Lucas. There was such savage ferocity and relentless purpose in the conduct of Benton that in after years he was desirous to conceal as far as possible all trace of the tragedy; and here, in Benton's birth place and the home of his early years, and from which his after career was watched with curious interest, in conversation with the elder gentlemen of the place, we find but a single one who had ever heard of the duel, and in his memory, the incidents were indistinct. We shall, at another time republish a portion of the interesting narrative.

We take occasion here to notice one trait in Benton's character to show that he was not the wholly bad man the incidents of the duel would lead one to believe. He was susceptible of lasting gratitude and capable of giving substantial proof of it.

In his boyhood, he, with his brother Jesse lived with their widowed mother in an humble log house, now long since crumbled away, the fields around, now grown up in woods, being known for many subsequent years as Bonner's old field. On the east side of the river a mile or more distant on the lands of the late Col. Carl Jones on the South side of the rail road, lived Mrs. Watters, a daughter of General James Moore of revolutionary memory. The Benton family was in extreme poverty, and the benevolent Mrs. Watters watched to them, aiding them in many ways; often with her own hands, knitting Tom and Jesse their winter supply of woollen socks. This kindness Thomas Benton never forgot. In after years when he acquired fame and fortune, he sought out his old benefactress. She was then a widow, and reduced in circumstances. He interested himself to have a pension allowed for the services of her husband, and the first money drawn of the pension, with true Benton instinct, was drawn by him personally, in gold. He made his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Fremont sew up each piece separately in cloth and the package was then sent by mail. He also procured for a near relative of Mrs. Watters a commission at West Point; and to an protégee of the family a warrant in the Navy. He also required his children to enter into and keep up a correspondence with Mrs. Watters which was faithfully done for many years. The worst of men are not without their virtues.

We are indebted to Mr. James Norwood for two papers, not specially ancient, but old enough to refer to a class of editors brilliant in talent, glorious in record, now passed away; and to a generation whose deeds have passed into history. One is the National Intelligencer of April 5th, 1841, the day after the death of William Henry Harrison, the Whig President of one month; a catastrophe as fatal to the prospects of the Whig party, as the coming out of Tilden thirty six years thereafter was disastrous to the expectations of the present Democratic party.

The other is the Raleigh Register of July 16th 1841; the paper of the genial and talented Weston R. Gales. This paper has little editorial, and not one word of "local;" being made up of Congressional debates on the questions that then agitated the country, such as the Loan bill, a bill to pay off the debts of the past extravagant Van Buren administration; Mr. Clay's Land Bill, providing for the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States, after giving the new States each 500,000 acres of those lands lying within their borders; the McLeod case, the controversy about which seemingly involved this country in war with Great Britain, &c &c.

We are struck with the recurrence of party catch words, of phrases, and ideas that have passed out of use. We find the old Whig contemptuously speaking of "Loco Focos," their Democratic opponents; we hear the Abolitionist denounced with true Southern vim; we hear again the name of John Crisis Calhoun; and we are brought again face to face with that galaxy of great men, hardly ever to be equalled in our politics—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Woodbury, Fillmore, Wright, Mangum and others.

Among the advertisements we notice one which interested us. It is that of the Hillsboro Female Academy. The Trustees announced that "they take pleasure in announcing that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. Curtis, as Superintendent &c. See what a list of Trustees! James S. Smith, Cad Jones, Sr., William Cain, Hugh Waddell, Stephen Moore, Nathan Hooker, P. H. Mangum.

And all [illegible] Principal [illegible] very earnest Hugh Waddell and Stephen Moore, [illegible] to be citizens of Hillsboro.

Correspondence of the Recorder.

Pear River, N. C; June 20th, 1877.

Dear Recorder:

Knowing that your digestive organs are good, and thinking this has a dry season for vegetables, I have concluded to furnish you with something green. The sorghum crop of all are somewhat elated with the prospect for a crop in this vicinity. The wheat crop is nearly matured, the grain of which is very fine, but the straw crop is light. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the cot. crop, which promises to be very fine. The crop of corn is large and looks remarkably well. The cotton crop is all planted and look very well though it is a little backward. A very heavy crop will be raised. The pork crop will be very light, for the hogs are dying with cholera at a fearful rate. I see that you have reported A. J. Roberts Esq., as entered College at the University; this is a mistake; it is a son of Capt. Roberts who will go to Chapel Hill. Mr. Roberts is one of your best friends; he was sorry to hear of Howe's death not long since, but pleased to hear of his resurrection, and better pleased to hear of his entrance at College, but wants to know where is to foot the bill?

With the best wishes for your future success I am, yours, PUPIL.

The Recorder says in regard to Capt. Roberts' entry into the University at this late period of his life, "it is one of the most remarkable of the events of an eventful existence. As his friends had it in their power to resuscitate him from a reported death, they are surely able to stand sponsors for the expense of his education. LeConte be at no trouble about that, if he will go to the University.

But the error in name was ours. We knew it was the son, not the father; but in the haste of writing, presumed the son inherited the name as well as the good qualities of the father. No harm is done to either, when that is proved to be the case.

Begging Secretes Harmful to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile, which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce naturally to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated—the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and biliary irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are so to speak, eliminated from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or biliary secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

A Critical Position.

During the rains of ten days ago, Morris Wesson of G. W. Straughan of Chatham County attempted to cross Buck Creek in a jersey drawn by one mule. The creek was somewhat swollen but might have been crossed safely if the young man had known the ford; but he attempted to drive straight across, and the mule suddenly sunk in deep water. The first effort the young man made, finding that the wheels of the jersey overhung by a rut or log, was to jump forward and cut the hame string and release the mule; but the animal in its struggles paved him under the water, nearly keeping him down, and tearing his clothing from him. But the current finally swept him off, and though unable to swim, he was drifted against a foot log some distance below and fortunately seized a projection and escaped. The mule was drowned and the jersey lost.

The same day, Mr. Straughan who had been with one of his daughters to Antioch Church, both being on horse back, sought the shelter of some trees, under which other horses were hitched, to avoid a shower. In passing, one of the horses kicked, and struck Miss Straughan violently in the right side, inflicting painful and serious injuries from which she is still a great sufferer.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc; can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. White, Melanesville.

DIED.

Suddenly, on June 2nd, at the residence of Mrs. Dilly Copeland, near Mount Oliver Church in Chatham County, where she had gone on a brief visit, Mrs Catharine, wife of G. W. Straughan in the 46th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and eight children to mourn their sad bereavement.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, *Hillsboro, N. C.*

April 18 1877.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c. in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.

Nov. 22.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by T. R. Gattis,

Is now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLINERY

Fancy Goods and Notions,

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

John R. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner,

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 31 1y.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 30. tf.

Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN the Town of

HILLSBORO, N. C.

On Saturday the 7th of July 1877,

AT the Court House door, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the Store House belonging to the estate of A. C. Murdock, dec'd., on a credit of six months.

ALSO,

In front of the Store House, a lot of Personal Property belonging to said estate, consisting of Beds, Tables, a Bureau and other property, for Cash.

Parties who owe the estate and do not pay before that time, will have to pay Cost.

Those who have claims, properly authenticated, will present them on or before that day, as this is the last notice to all.

THOS. J. FREELAND, Ex'r.

june 13. and Mortgagee.

☞ DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome striped Silks at 75c, 87c, 85c, 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1.10, 1,15 and $1.25;

Good Black Silks from 87c. up to $2 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our $1.15 & at $1, 1.25 1.50 and $2 per yard;

Colored Silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;

Good Double Width Alpaca at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c, at 40 worth 50c, at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 80c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;

Domestic Gingham at 8½c. per yard worth 12½c. at 10c. worth 16½c.;

Wash Poplins at 8½, worth 12½, at 10c. worth 15, at 12½, worth 16½c, at 16½c. worth 20;

Printed Delaine at 8½c. per yard worth 20c;

Printed Percales at 12½c. per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;

Printed Cambrics at 6½c. per yard worth 12½c;

Cluett Shirtings at 8½, 12½ 15, 16½, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;

Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c, worth $1,25;

Black Cachemires, Delanes, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;

Satin Striped Muslins at 16½c. per yard worth 25c;

Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;

Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16½, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;

Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;

Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;

Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known,

Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;

Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $5 worth $5 and $8;

Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $3 worth $5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;

Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1,25 worth 1,75;

Nottingham Curtain Laces at 10½, 20, 25, 35c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;

Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 35 worth 50c. and 45 worth 60c;

Cotton Cloaking for children's wear at 50c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;

Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and six strands, at 50c. per pound;

Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, at 50c. from 6 to 10 at 50c. per pound;

Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufacture, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;

Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;

Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete;

French Wove Corsets at 50c., worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;

Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;

Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the late auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;

Edging from 5c. to $1,50 per yard;

Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 5c. per yard;

Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;

Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail prepaid;

ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be handled before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when handled.

We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions

in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for Cash. We have but one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy as cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 3c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS',

1017 and 1019 Main street,

RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE.

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.

Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.

Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.

Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.

Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.

Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction.

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

Hardware

At

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS.

HAIR JEWELRY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Seals, etc., made to order.

RALEIGH, N. C.

march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 27, 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2.50 per annum, or 25c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $8—12 months $15
2 " " $10—6 " $15—12 " $25
4 " " $15—6 " $25—12 " $40
Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $50
column 3 months $35—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $100

SHEEP AND DOGS.

Mr. Thomas P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia, in the monthly Report for May makes the following statement in regard to an industry which has few friends and many enemies; the latter found chiefly among those whose best interest would be subserved by an opposite course. It is the same case in North Carolina, where farmers are as slow to wake up to the necessity of protecting sheep industry by waging war upon that cause which, while existing will always make sheep husbandry impractiable—dogs. Why people will submit to a curse so patent to every eye is one of those mysteries in human nature difficult to solve except by a process more creditable to the heart than to the head of mankind. Self interest is generally the mainspring of human action; but self interest gives way before the seductions of canine attachments. A mangy cur, an egg-sucking hound, a frisky setter, all of them enrolled in the great army of sheep-killers, wind the tendrels of their affections around the soft hearts of their masters, and plead effectually against the ruthless legislation that looks to general profit, not to individual indulgence.

Some of the State papers condemn the Legislature of this State for not legislating on the subject of sheep husbandry; i. e. reducing the number of dogs by heavy taxation or otherwise. The condemnation is too sweeping. Many members did vote for such legislation, but more powerful constituencies overruled them. Why the State at large is not justified as well as corporations, who are decided to have a constitutional right to tax specifically without reference to an *ad valorem* valuation we have not been able to learn. But taxation is the only weapon that will reach the evil; unless indeed a feeling such as that which swept the spitz dog out of existance in the city of New York in a few months should be generated. We are not so bloody minded as to encourage such feeling. But we would confine the evil within reasonable bounds.

On a limited scale, we have seen the loss occasioned by dogs. In our immediate neighborhood are three farmers. Each of them two years ago had good flocks ranging from eighty to one hundred. Each of them had a fine range, and the prospect of increase was most encouraging. But the dogs came. Neither one has now a dozen sheep. All of them are anxious to dispose of the miserable remnant. Many like cases can be found all over the State. And still legislators hesitate, and still the dog increase with the peoples' poverty.

Where has common sense fled to?

Recorder.

The number of sheep killed by dogs in the State of Georgia during the last twelve months was eight and a half per cent. of the whole, and destroyed by disease and cold only five per cent.

The value of sheep annually destroyed in Georgia is not less than $7,000—sufficient to pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention or a twenty day session of the Legislature.

That amount of money would be wisely expended if it should result in the passage of an effectual sheep-protective dog-law.

It costs no more to produce a pound of wool than a pound of cotton, and the wool sells for three times the price of cotton. Again, the one hundred thousand dogs in Georgia consume and destroy food, either already fit for human use, or suitable for feeding to productive animals, an amount which, estimated in bacon, would supply, perhaps fifty thousand laboring men! Perhaps one fourth, or even one-half, of these dogs are more or less valuable and profitable. The remainder are a curse and a burden. Certainly these considerations merit the careful attention of our legislators.

HOW TO KILL MOLES.

Collect a number of earth-worms, kill them and mix them up with a lot of powdered nux vomica; let this mixture stand about 24 hours in a heap; then take the worms and place one or more of them here and there in the holes or tracks of the moles, and mark where you place them, and examine there in a day or two and you will find more dead moles than you do worms. This is the best remedy I have ever seen tried, and I hope farmers and gardeners troubled with them will try this receipt and report the results.

PRIMING TOBACCO.

The practice of stripping off the bottom leaves of the tobacco plant to lighter, thinner, and labor thrown away, and should be abandoned entirely. The priming leaves are generally matured or nearly so before stripped off, and would draw no more substance from the plan by remaining. In other words, when the leaves are stripped off, the stalk is left to bleed and rather more exhausted than it would by allowing them to remain. Again, if left on the stalk they protect the upper leaves from dust and weather heat, and ten good leaves are made where only seven or eight are the result from priming, after giving two or three to the hogs. No matter how much priming is done at least two bottom leaves become weather-beaten and make only logs.

We would suggest as the better plan that in plowing and hilling, all the leaves possible be covered with dirt, leaving them to rot off and fertilize the hill. Then if ten leaves are wanted, top to fourteen, and when ripe cut the stalk about the weather beaten or trashy leaves, or if cut below, the trashy logs may be saved much better and cheaper than primings and the result will be ten leaves of clean, rich, heavy tobacco. There is no more morning and not so much stuttering to be done as when primed logs and topped to ten leaves.

Another reason for this theory: The only object in priming tobacco high is protect the bottom leaves from weather beat, leaving only ten to be fed and matured from the stalk. Every one who has noticed the growth of tobacco and seen the plant in bloom, has observed that all the leaves do not receive the same nourishment. The first or ground leaves never grow large and if left on the plant soon decay. About the fourth or sixth leaves spread to full size and the plant tapers from that up, like a sugar loaf, until the last is not half so large as a man's hand. Then the object of topping is to force the substance into the remaining leaves, giving size and body. Frequently we have seen tobacco primed and topped so high that the top leaves could not mature and are only fit for logs, the substance of the plant having been exhausted in that which was primed off and thrown away.

There is a certain height and a given number of leaves (according to the strength of the land) which the stalk will mature, whether any be broken off or not, and all that are now primed off below that mark is so much tobacco and labor lost. The planter should be a judge of the proper height of a plant for topping; if not, then he should experiment and learn the true nature of the weed. We think, however, the bud should be taken out above the fourteenth and sixteenth leaf.

We should like very much to hear from some of our experienced planters on this question. If we are correct this management will yield at least one-fourth more to the acre than the old way of priming high and topping ten leaves, and costs less labor.—*Clarksville Leaf.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

PIANOS ORGANS 78 octave, fine ROSEWOOD (not used over six months), only $125; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains. Nearly new, $220; 7 octave, $97; 6 octave, $80; 6 octave $65, 7 octave $90; 2 stops $65; 12 stops $55 to $75. Rare opportunities. New styles at wholesale. Beware imitations. Best offer ever made. READ. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1856. Agents Wanted. Discounts to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

TO RATIONAL INVALIDS.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, &c., are all more or less affected. Those delinquents require a medicine containing the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic and sedative to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,

the great saline Remedy for Indigestion, and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DRUNKARD STOP.

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggist for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a sufferer with Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles in their worst forms. Your Pills have relieved me more than all the medicine I have ever taken. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS AND FEVER.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged for many years in a large practice among the Southern planters, and has devoted special attention to the Medical Diseases of the Climate. These Pills are the result of his experience, and are free from all mercury.

In consequence of their extraordinary action on the digestive organs, regulating the bowels, they are recommended as a mild cathartic for all the derangements usually requiring a purgative medicine.

The rapidity with which they impart vitality and vigor, while under the influence of these pills, is truly astonishing, arising from their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular stools being established, the blood is purified, the skin assumes a healthy clearness, the eye brightens, and the whole system becomes a fair complexion, and health is the result.

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poisons it is almost unapproached. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable, no harm can ever result from its use in any quantity, nor any restraint of diet required during its administration. Price, 25 cts. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black, by a single application of this DYE. It acts instantly. Produces a perfect color. Does not stain the skin, but leaves it white and beautiful. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., N.Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of this climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, debilitating and obnoxious substances. Also, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte,	3.30 p. m.
" Air Line Junc'n	4.20 "
" Salisbury	7.15 "
" Greensboro	9.50 "
" Danville	12.20 p. m.
" Dundee	12.55 "
" Burkeville	3.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	1.00 p. m.
" Burkville	4.50 "
" Dundee,	5.35 p. m.
" Danville	8.10 "
" Greensboro	9.40 "
" Salisbury,	12.15 a. m.
" Air-Line Junc'n.	12.55 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	4.50 "

	GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Ar. 12.30 p. m.
" Co. Shops	11.21 "	
Arr. at Raleigh	1.45p m	Lv. 10.10 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	3.45 "	

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Leave Greensboro 4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem 6.30 "
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